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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862. NO. 10.

Choice Poetry.

WHAT FOR?

A nation's heart to its depths is stirred!
A ringing call through the land is heard!
On every lip is a farewell word!
What for?

To war! to war! is the maddened cry!
To war! to war! doth the echo fly
On every wind that rushes by!
What for?

The banners wave on the stirring air;
The cannon's boon tolls death on the ear;
Each heart throbs fast with a dreadful fear!
What for?

The beat of the drum and the war steed's tramp
Loud echoes, and armies rush "to camp,"
To battle and strife with carnage rank.
What for?

The bridegroom turns from his weeping bride,
"Ah, woe! ah, woe! doth this hour betide!"
She sobs and wails as he leaves her side,
What for?

Onward she looks and she sees him lie,
Bleeding and trampled, and torn to die—
A life-long wail is that widowed cry.
What for?

The mother blesses with blinding tears,
With choking sobs and untold fears,
Her hope and pride—he goes to the wars.
What for?

Goes he to fight, to murder, kill,
The brother a brother's blood to spill—
An untimely grave *her* child to fill?
What for?

The father "God speed" to the son doth say,
"Thy country's cause, boy, never betray!"
His broad chest heaves—he marches away.
What for?

"The staff of my age, he goes, my all!
The brave, brave lad! must his young head fall
In the dust! God help! 'tis his country's call!"
What for?

He goes, the soldier, his blood to shed;
The requiem o'er his gory bed,
Are moans, and tears, and wail for the dead.
What for?

The beggar's rags are his laurel crown,
The curses of want his peans drown—
With woe is his country's head bowed down.
What for?

Select Miscellany.

THE NEGRO DIFFICULTY;

—OR,—

"COLORED PEOPLE ALLOWED IN THIS CAR."

BY W. O. EATON.

It was late in the afternoon of one of those peculiarly American days when the versatile weather fancifully divides itself into sundry proportions of mud, snow, slush, mist, rain, hail, wind and sleet; and when business men down-town begin to pay the daily penalty of living up-town, by bundling themselves into the cars and getting nearly jammed and smothered to death on the ride home, where they are to enjoy the comforts of swearing a little, and shaking and wringing themselves out a great deal, sitting before a good fire.

Among the crowd who besieged a Sixth Avenue car at the Astor House, just ere it started, was a party of five, apparently strangers to each other—one of them wearing a white clerical cravat, with a weed round his hat; another, with a red vest; another, with plaid breeches; another, with top-boots; and the fifth, distinguishable by his dire raggedness, black skin, and extreme rotundity of body.

The first four happened to get seats together, on one side of the car; and the "culled pusson," entering last, previously took particular pains to assure himself he was making no mistake, by asking the conductor—

"Am cullud people allowed in dis car?"

The conductor hesitated in replying; for though the words "Colored people allowed in this car" appeared in bold letters upon the outside, the inquirer was such a wretched bundle of rags and patches, and promised to occupy so much room with his corpulent form, and to appeal at once so urgently to the sides and noses of his neighbors—that the man of bells and fares felt reluctant to admit the applicant.

The question, however, was instantly answered by the white neckcloth, who called out;

"Yes, yes, my colored friend, come in; don't be afraid. Colored people *are* allowed in this car. It is painted so on the outside."

All eyes were now turned upon the negro, and the conductor nodded for him to enter; which he did, in time to secure the only remaining seat opposite the preceding four, and just by the side of a squabby Irish woman, with a baby in her arms; the baby looked frightened at the black apparition, and the mother unmistakably disgusted.

Brother Cole, as we will call him, though of gloomy hue, and in a most extraordinary condition of rags, appeared to be the most cheerful creature in the car, as it moved along its course, receving fresh accessions rapidly.

He began to chuckle over his good fortune in getting "Sich a cumfable seat, right 'long side of sich a nice member ob de fair seck," as he assured Bridget he thought she was; hoped her little piccaninny wouldn't catch cold; chucked it under the chin fondly, and hoped the mother had a parasol, to keep the wet off when she got out.

But this kindness was not at all agreeable to Bridget. Her baby began to cry with extreme terror, and Bridget repelled his good feeling, with much enraged volubility, spite of his loud remonstrances, that "He didn't mean no harm, missy; de Lor' bress her!"

"Ouch! Git out, yer black bunch of rags, yer. How dare ye make free to spake to a dacint white woman, at all, at all? Shet up your gob, or I'll pull the wool of yees. And take yer devil's hoof off from threading me dress; and don't be squazin me wid yer big black sides, ye shmoky babboon, yer!"

This fierce onslaught created a sensation directly, and not a good humored one; the weather having a bad effect upon the nerves of the passengers.

"Cool off!" "Dry up, there!" "Turn 'em out!" "Nigger in the car?" cried several, who were obliged to stand up and be jostled.

"Spec I'se got as good a right heah as anybody," grumbled Cole. "Cullud people am *allowed* in dis car."

"That's right, my friend," said the white cravat, earnestly. "Stick to your rights. Don't be put down."

This encouraged brother Cole, and he assumed the defiant, planting his broad figure sturdily in his seat, regardless of the hitches and twitches of Bridget

"I don't wear sich good clothes as some folks does, but I kin jess pay my fare as well as a white man; and I ain't no secesh nudder."

This last observation was intended as an adroit appeal to Union feeling in his behalf, but it was unfortunate just then, for the dull business during the day had made many of the passengers very snappish and querulous about the hard times.

"It's for such troublesome fellows as you," exclaimed somebody, "that we are having all this war, and expense, and bad business."

"That's so," sulkily muttered another, who had broken a bottle of cologne in his coat-tail pocket, owing to the excessive jam. "And white folks must now stand up, to make room for niggers."

This ungenerous remark called out the white neckcloth again;

"For shame, gentlemen! You came last, and must take your chances with the rest. Perhaps you don't know that colored people are *allowed* in this car."

"Allowed?" sneered one of the restive standers up. "Yes, altogether *too* loud to suit me! Never heard such loud talking in a car in my life; and all owing to a ragged nigger and a confounded abolitionist."

"Dat ish goot!" here assisted a chubby Dutchman, who was interrupted in his peaceful doze in a corner. "Got for tam! What ish all dish for a biznish?"

"Ze people is too *much* loud, by gar!" added a nervous Frenchman, irritated alike by the loud words and a very loud ache of one of his corns, which the crowd had repeatedly trodden upon.

"Pon my word!" coincided a cockney, looking stiffly over a choking shirt-collar, "this his the most hextronery wide hi hever had! We don't hallow such habominable proceedings hin the hold country. This his 'ardly hendurable, hand really the hair is quite hoppressive 'ere!"

"Pot luck! gentleman," here retoted the white cravat. "Nobody's to blame for the weather; and if you choose to crowd in and stand up and help make the atmosphere oppressive, and vent your spleen upon a poor colored man, why, it's your own look-out that's all."

Brother Cole here indulged in a long and very loud guffaw, shaking his fat sides with great unction, much to the discomfort of Bridget and the indignation of his assailants.

"Yah, yah! Yah, yah' yah! Dat gemman's a real genniwine gemman, and no mistake. He's a trew friend ob the cullud man, he is—Lor' bress his white choker! He don't keer a picayune fur de Mounsheer, de Jack Bull, de Dutch, or de debbil, he don't. Yah, yah! What fun! I nebber see—"

"Look here, darkey," suddenly interrupted the gruff voice of the conductor, who had been listening to the complaints of various murmurers near the door, and had now edged his way toward Brother Cole, "you must either stop your noise or go out. We can't have such disturbances."

"Why, who's sturbin' anybody?" exclaimed the aggrieved and alarmed Cole, "Ise peaceable as a sheep, I is. I aint makin' any—"

"He's the cause of all the fuss," declared an arrogant-looking dandy with pigs eyes, which had been coveting Brother Cole's seat, as a refuge for his spindle-shanks, which were in danger of getting broken in the crowd.

"You lie, pipe-stems!" here suddenly broke in the man with the red vest, in a stern, loud voice. "Conductor, let the colored man alone. They're trying to impose upon him."

"That's my opinion, too, mister," agreed the individual in top boots. "The darkey is all right enough. He's allowed in this car, but the others do all the talking aloud; and there's all the truth and the difference."

"Good boy," added the plaid breeches. "I'm in for old Ethiopia, likewise; and I'm decidedly straight up and double twist-edly down on all cross-grained gentry and outlandish snobs, who come over here to America to keep from starving, and then undertake to dictate to us in the cars.—Colored people are *allowed* in this car, rags or no rags; and if anybody troubles you, old blueskin, talk back and I'll back you."

This resolute speech had the effect of quieting the murmurers for the time; and the conductor, seeing that Brother Cole had strong partisans, forced his way back to his post again, much to the satisfaction and renewed merriment of Brother Cole, who said, in a subdued voice:

"Dey cairn't scare dis chile; yah yah! Ole Blueskin! Much your sarbent, mister gemman. Didn't know I was blue afore; but spec I did look a little blue owing to de excited state of ob de county an' de wedder."

"Won't you favor us with a song, brother!" suggested the white cravat. "Give us 'John Darling.'"

"What? De young man who knew dat his mudder was well?"

Here there were renewed expression of indignation among the passengers.

"This is infamous! Stop the car, I'm going to get out! Highbinders! Unbearable! Rather walk all the way home, in ten times as bad a storm! Pull the strap!"

And six or eight did get out, uttering anathemas upon the whole colored race and on went the car again, after having received a new passenger in the person of a young colored woman, to whom Brother Cole now yielded his seat, with a profusion of bows, which made her feel like blushing.

But Brother Cole now received several scornful nudges from the standers, and he suddenly sat down plump in the Irish woman's lap.

"Ow!" she screamed. "Murther! Ye've broke tin good eggs in me pocket. Git off ov me t'igh! I'm ruined and crushed wid yees, intirely. Polace! Wirristhra! Howly saints come cut the t'roat ov this heavy black monkey!"

And Bridget's baby set up a renewed screaming—all of which excited a hurricane of mingled oaths, yells of laughter, and groans among the excited travelers, some of whom regarded Brother Cole with great ferocity, and vowed he ought to be taken out and sent to the Tombs.

"Well, where the debble can a poor nigger set? Ise give up my seat to the cullud lady."

"Git out, rags!"

"Go away, cologne!"

"Phew! Get down somewhere. You can't stand here, contraband."

"Sit down anywhere, corporosity," said the red vest. "But try somebody with stout legs."

Brother Cole, apparently bewildered with the jostling he was receiving, sat down by turns upon the Frenchman, the Dutchman, and the Cockney—receiving very inhospitable punches from the laps of the first two; but meeting with better luck at his last awkward session—the outraged Cockney starting up and resigning his seat, and making his way out of the car as speedily as possible, and speechless with rage; considering such an indignity to one of Her Majesty's subjects quite as worthy of ministerial attention as another Trent affair.

Continual in gettings and out goings prolonged the long passage to Fifty-ninth street, much to the annoyance of all who deplored that "colored persons were allowed" in that car.

Time for taking fares having come, the conductor wended his arduous way through the car on his errand. Brother Cole, seeing him coming, now began busily to search his pockets for the inevitable five cents.

"Come, come, you troublesome fat cuss, hurry up and don't keep me waiting."

"Jess as fast as I kin," replied Brother Cole, looking troubled and absorbed in his search, while the spectators tittered to see him fumbling through innumerable apertures in his tattered garments for the half-dime.

First he felt in two side-pockets and two breast-pockets in his torn apology for an overcoat, producing all sorts of odds and ends—everything except money. Then he unbuttoned the garment, and instituted a vigorous search in several pockets of a horrible undercoat, not forgetting the tails—but produced no money. Now he made a solemn and thorough investigation of three waistcoat pockets, but drawing forth no money. Then he instituted a hurried review of the pockets of his dilapidated overalls, with a like result. Following which, he unbuttoned them, and poked about in the receptacles of his trowsers—with the same bad luck.

"I don't believe you've got a rap about you," exclaimed the impatient conductor, "Give me the fare, or out you go."

"I golly, Mister Conductor, don't be so haish! Ise got it sumwhus, shuar. Hole on, now! Don't hole my arm. How do you spec I kin feel fur it if you don't luff go my sleeb? Jess you wait a mite."

With this, in apparent trepidation, he thrust his fingers into his socks; then took off a rusty pair of monster bogans and felt in them; then pulled off his old felt-hat and peered within its dingy lining; and began throwing off his clothes, with the air of a man confident of final success, and indignant of suspicion.

"Go it, blueskin! You'll fetch the five cents yet."

"Are you going to bed?" asked the conductor, who could not refrain from joining in the general laugh at Brother Cole's perplexity.

"Not afore I pay for my lodging; yah, yah!" returned he now, in his shirt-sleeves. Thrusting his hand within the waistband of his indescribables, he carefully drew up one of the lowest angles of his nether garment, and undoing the hard knot into which it was tied, drew forth two dismal-looking brown bills, opened them—and stared aghast!

"I gorry, I thout it was dar, but it am no sich ting! Wh—wh—what'll I do fur a five-cent piece, my Lor?"

"Why, one of the bills will do. I'll change it," said the conductor.

"No, no you wont sar Dem's bad bills, I put 'em in dar so's to be shuar not to pass 'em by accidun, and be tooken up fur counterfeitin'. Don't touch, 'em sar. O what'll I do for a five-cent piece? I must have lost it sumwhus!"

And he now hastily resumed his sections of confederated tatters, trembling violently at the threats of the mortified conductor, who considered himself the victim of a trick on the part of fat Brother Cole.

"Stop the car, and hand him over to the police!"

"Impostor!" "Rowdy!" "Pickpocket most likely!"

"No, you don't!" now interposed the white cravat, tendering the fare. "Here's five cents for him. No doubt he had the money, but gave it away to some poor person."

"It would be jess like me!" said Brother Cole, grinning. "Much your sarbent, sar. But I say, mister gemmen, as you's got an umberil, and I git out about heah, could I trubble you fur to kumpany me cross de street to my do'—and you kin come right back, and the car will wait fur you? I don't want to spile my clo'es."

"Most certainly I will, my colored friend," replied the white cravat, rising and pulling the strap; upon which, the car stopping, the red vest, top-boots, and plaid breeches also arose, and followed them out, expressing deep solicitude to see "Old Blueskin" safe home.

"Look aheah, mister conductor, I'll jess tell you what it is. You'm treated me so hansum, dat I mean to patronize dis car obery time I come dis way; and I'll tell all odder cullud pussons of my acquainums to do de same likewise; fur it's a gran' idee ob yours to 'low cullud people to be allowed in dis car."

And out went the whole party of five, laughing heartily, the loud "Yah, yah!" of Brother Cole being heard above all.

"If ever you thrust your ugly body into this car agin," roared the conductor, shaking his fist, "I'll—!"

But the party had reached the sidewalk, yelling with glee, and were now seen entering a drinking-saloon together, in the most familiar style.

The conductor stared, and so did the passengers; and as the car proceeded on its couse, somebody was heard to whisper to his companion something about "Christy's Minstrels"—though what it meant we are unable to say

BATTLE FIELD AT WINCHESTER.

The scene of the conflict is terrible.—Civilians are generally prevented from visiting it at present. It is impossible to describe the scene so as to give a realization of its ghastliness and terror, which any one ought to blush not to perceive while walking amid the remnants of humanity which are scattered about. Bodies in all the frightful attitudes which a violent and unnatural death could produce, stained with blood, mangled and lacerated perhaps, often begrimmed and black, lay scattered here and there, sometimes almost in heaps. Some had crawled away when wounded to a comfortable place to die.—Two men lay almost covered with straw, into which they had scrambled and lay until death had released them. In the woods through which our troops had to pass to charge the rebels, lie the greatest number of our dead, and beyond, on the other side of the wall, from behind which they poured their volleys of balls at our men, large numbers of the rebels lie pierced in the forehead or face as they rose above their hiding place to shoot at the Federals. There is a peculiar ghastliness in the appearance of the enemy's dead. Did not their dress distinguish them, their faces would enable any one instantly to tell which were Federals and which not. One would think they were all Indians, so very dark had they become from their exposure, sleeping without tents, as they did for a long time at the beginning of the war.

THE DEAD AND DYING IN THE HOSPITAL.

If there is anything more dreadful, it is a visit to the hospital after a battle. In the Court House are placed a large number of the wounded, our own and the enemy's, without discrimination, and in several places in town hospitals have been established since the battle. It is difficult to compel one's self to dwell long enough upon the scenes witnessed there, of the dying and dead, to give them a faithful description. Surgeons and attendants have been constantly at labor, without rest, in attending to the unfortunate soldiers in the hospitals. Yet, after all their efforts, it was long before many of the wounded could be properly cared for and their wounds properly dressed. The court room was filled with the sufferers, lying upon the floor, so many that it was difficult to pass about among them. Among them was the Confederate Captain Jones, who had both eyes shot out, and whose face, covered thickly with clotted blood, presented the most repulsive and pitiable sight which one could well behold.

Some, from loss of blood, were wan and pale, and some, from the injuries to the face, were swollen, distorted and discolored. Some, indeed, were cheerful and rejoicing that, while their comrades were many of them so seriously injured, their slight wounds would soon heal and become honorable scars, testifying their patriotism and loyalty. But the majority of those which I saw here were dangerous wounds, and some were to suffer amputations, and their fellow-soldiers about them, suffering from their own wounds, were obliged to listen to their cries and groans, and to hear the grating of the surgeon's saw, a premonitor of their own hard fate.

I saw many in the agonies of death—one, who was raised and seated half upright, haunts me now with his pale, sorrowful countenance. He was almost dead, and every moment would raise his head, open his eyes, and stare vacantly around, as if he would assure himself that he had not yet lost all the sense of sight. Here also lay some who had just died, and as I passed through the hall, a gray-haired guard, resting upon his musket, with a solemn, grave countenance, was standing beside a number of dead, in the attitude of a death struggle, each with a paper pinned to his clothing, stating the name, regiment, &c., of the deceased.

BLASPHEMY OF REBEL CLERGY.

On Monday morning Parson Brownlow met some thirty Methodist preachers at the Methodist Book Concern, in Cincinnati, and made a brief speech. He knew only three Methodist preachers who were loyal. Bishop Coule condemned the rebellion; he did not dare do more, because he would be hung, old as he is. The Bishop had to swear to support the Confederacy. Mr. Brownlow said the Southern churches were ruined for good.—Union people would not hear Secession preachers, nor Secessionists those who were loyal. The speaker owed his escape to the protests of his friends in East Tennessee, which is Union five to one, and to the political civilian leaders of Tennessee, saying if he was kept, twelve of their leaders would be sacrificed. His wife and children were detained as hostages for his "good conduct." He told his wife to make up her mind to be executed, as he should certainly speak and write against the Confederacy.

The worst men, he remarked, in the Southern Confederacy are Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian preachers. They drink and swear week days, and preach Sundays. When they became secesh they bid farewell to honesty, truth and decency. The Confederacy originated in lying, stealing and perjury. Floyd did the stealing, the common masses the lying, and fourteen Senators from the Cotton States the perjury—the latter class while still retaining their seats in the U. S. Senate, and making a pretence of observing their oath, but at night, till twelve o'clock, holding secret meetings, sending dispatches to their respective States to pass ordinances of secession, to seize forts, &c.

Among other instances illustrating the spirit prevailing among the Southern clergy, Mr. Brownlow said that the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Knoxville called a union prayer meeting to pray that Burnside's fleet might sink and the blockade be raised. The same minister had said that he would rather use a Bible printed and bound in hell than one from the North. Also, that Jesus Christ was born on Southern soil, and that all his apostles were Southern men, except Judas Iscariot, who was a Northern man. This was said openly, from his pulpit, on Sunday.

Mr. Brownlow is of opinion that there are better men in the place where the Presbyterian parson looked for his next edition of the Bible, than the Southern leaders. He had seen good men taken out of his prison in knots, and one by one, and hung—fathers and their sons. He was of opinion that it was time to hang on our side. Mr. Brownlow intimated his intention of going back to Knoxville to re-establish his paper, which he had edited for twenty-five years, and which had more subscribers than all the papers in Eastern Tennessee combined.

☞ A North Carolinian, upon hearing that grass was growing in the streets of his native city, became almost frantic with joy. The idea that grass would grow anywhere in North Carolina was perfectly delightful to him.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE.

In the battle near Elk Horn Tavern, Sergeant Major Wooster, of the Iowa Third, was hit by a cannon shot, taking away the side of his skull, while he was engaged in untangling the horses from the Dubuque battery, having bravely volunteered to go ahead on the dangerous errand, in the face of a plunging fire from the enemy's battery. Calling to his boy, after he was shot, he said: "Johnny, Oh Johnny, I must go!"

A cannon ball, in the battle near Lee Town, killed two cousins named Alley, and lodged in the breast of Lieut. Perry Watts, of Company K, Twenty-second Indiana. It was taken out, and proved to be a 6 pounder ball.

A man was shot through the body with a ball, and caught in the waistband of his pantaloons, where it had lodged.

In the battle of the 8th a ball struck a tree, shivering it to splinters. One of the splinters, six feet long, struck a Secesh, and impaled him to the earth.

Lieut. Henne, of Company F, Twelfth Missouri, who had lost his arm in the Hungarian war, was struck in the battle of the 8th by a cannon ball, which carried away his right leg. He was carried off the field, and, when passing Gen. Curtis, the heroic sufferer waved his hand to the General, while his face was wreathed in smiles, as if forgetful of his sufferings in the exultation of approaching victory.

A singular incident is mentioned by Captain Stark, of Gen. Curtis' staff: In the heat of the action on the 8th, a woodcock, which was flying over the field toward us from the secesh side, suddenly darted straight to the ground, and was picked up near Gen. Curtis' position. It was ascertained that a stray bullet had passed through its body while on the wing. The incident was taken as a good omen.

On the rebel side the Indians were in command of Pike, Standwartz and Ross. They proved of little account, except to plunder and rifle the dead, and scalp the wounded, of which fact Col. Busey, of the Third Illinois cavalry, has ample evidence. In the field these cowardly allies could not be brought within range of our cannon.—They would say, "Ugh! big gun!" and skedaddle for the brush.

A secesh doctor, who came afterward into our camp, relates that on the morning of the batttle he observed about 300 Indians daubing their faces all over black, from the coal of the chared stumps. The doctor inquired of one of the chiefs the significance of painting thus, when he was answered that "the Indians, when going into a fight, painted their faces red; but when they are pinched with hunger, they color black." These fellows had had nothing to eat in two days.

A ball, after breaking the legs of two men, hit Capt. Hobb on the back of his leg and was stopped. The Captain was slightly injured, but his sword was battered.

Price's field-glass was taken and used during the remainder of the battle, by Gen. Davis, to make observations.

A cannon ball struck the ground, and ricocheting, passed under Col. White's horse, carrying away a leg of the horse rode by Lieutenant Landgrove. The Lieutenant fell with the horse, but extricated himself as soon as possible. The horse getting up, hobbled to the Secesh ranks, taking along the Lieutenant's pocket money, which was concealed in the holsters.

A Dutchman rode directly into the enemy's works with a caisson. The rebel Major asked him where he was going, and the man answered, "Dish for Sigel." The Major smiled and directed the man where to go, which was not probably to any point beyond the rebel lines.

A HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT.—A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Island Number 10, gives the following account of a gallant achievement by Lieut. Allen, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois regiment:

In a former letter I wrote of a contemplated attempt on the part of Lieutenant Allen, of Company C, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, to spike the guns of the upper Rebel fort at this place, christened, we have been told, Fort Polk. This bold task was undertaken last Friday night, when the Lieutenant, in company with four other men, dropped down in a skiff and found a large body of Rebels at work constructing platforms for supporting their cannon.

The Lieutenant resolved not to be totally disappointed, and, landing, very coolly approached a sentinel, who was pacing a parapet at the lower extremity of the fort, and, representing himself as a brother Rebel, remarked: "I will relieve you from duty now, sir." The Rebel guard, wearied and thankful, moved off to his quarters, when the Lieutenant spiked the 64 pounder at the lower part of the fort, which was served with such accuracy against us on last Monday. The proximity of the laboring Rebels would not suffer him to prosecute any further a work which had already proven him a daring officer."

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

Hints and Plain Questions.

In our last issue, in referring to the editor of the *Blair County Whig*, and the course he has pursued in his paper, we were frank enough to tell him that his acts and whole course of life had been such as to not endear him to the people, and in answer to his secret slur at us, we charged him with having been guilty of mean and dirty tricks during the Congressional campaign of 1856, when he wasn't nominated for Congress, although the mass of fat and stupidity insisted then, as now, that *he* was *the man*. In his last paper he denies that he alluded to us, and yet in the same breath says "the hint we gave was suggested to us by a friend." Thus the fellow wiggles out of this.—He dares us to tell *all* the truth we know about him. No, sir; it would take too long, and would be giving more space to the *subject* than we desire. That "J. B." was a candidate for the nomination of his party for Congress in 1856—that every sensible man who *knew him* laughed at the idea of his impudence and ignorance—that he went to Johnstown *to be nominated*—that he *didn't quite* succeed—that he came home mad, and was guilty of all sorts of plans, by which he tried to defeat his successful rival, and only failing became he was too *bright to fool anybody* very bad—summer Mr. —— J. B." nor any one else acquainted with the facts will attempt to deny. He assumes as of course being in his confidence, and says we are now going to sell on him. Well, yes sir: we were slightly in your confidence once, some after we settled in our present home, and before we *knew some pieces* as we do now. Is that satisfactory? We also told the fellow, in our last issue, that if he desired it we would give an inkling into his career since he got the *Whig*, and tell *why* he got it and how he said he was going to raise the "hard cash." He not only wants to know this, but says if we don't tell the public will be down on us as hard as it is on him. As we don't want this, we will relieve ourselves by *politely asking the plain and good* editor one or two plain and practical questions:

1st. Have you not publicly boasted in the streets of Hollidaysburg, since you got possession of the *Whig*, that you intended to make it pay *somehow?* —in other words, that you intended to levy *black mail?*

2d. Did you not assert, in the office of a respectable attorney of that town, that you would not support Mr. Hall for any office unless he paid you for it in "hard cash?"

Such is common rumor, John, and we thought it our duty, as you desired it, to frankly tell you what the people said of you, as we have already told you what they thought. Suppose you add the above questions to those the *Standard* man has been pumping at you for many weeks—still unanswered. We refer to how you were last winter on the Tonnage Tax Bill: and also a reverdiment of your secret seekings of Uncle Sam in your late contracts at Washington. We are thus specific in calling your attention to the points, as you say you only *understood* such questions were put to you. *Understood* so! That's rich. He didn't see them *—of course not.*

We observe that the whole of your last railroad article is taken from the speech of Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, in the House: the only difference being that your quotations—published as original—is an indifferent recitation, the spelling and grammar being very bad. John, very bad. You must be more careful, in future, when you copy. Give us a little original, and answer our questions.

ROLL OF HONOR.—A bill passed the House, on Monday week, authorizing the Governor to appoint a person to keep a Roll of Honor of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. It provides that the Executive shall appoint "some suitable person, whose duty it shall be to prepare, from reliable data, and have carefully preserved with the archives of the State, a Roll of Honor, upon which shall be inscribed the name of each and every officer, private and musician who has volunteered from this Commonwealth during the present war, and who has honorably served therein, and has fallen in battle or died in hospital, military prison, upon the field or at home, or in transit to or from his or their homes, from wounds received in battle, disease contracted in the service, or from other casualties resulting from connection therewith, &c., with such other particulars as may be accessible, and deemed important and of interest as a matter of record; and that the Governor shall annually cause a copy thereof to be published in the report of the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth, and thus communicated to the General Assembly." An appropriation of $1,000 is also made to carry out the object of the bill.

A PENNY FAIR.—The old mountebank of the Hollidaysburg *Whig says* that he has learned from Harrisburg, that the Hopkins investigating committee have proved the "most extensive and unparalled corruption." From the same place we learn just the reverse, viz:—that Hopkins had got the scheme up for the purpose of furthering his prospects for Governor, and that he was about as sick of it as men generally get. But as the *Whig* editor was a prominent member of the *third* House last winter, (although he has this winter studiously avoided the place,) rolling about the lobbies week after week, he may be better posted than we.—The exposition will soon have to report, and we will then see who is right, and whether Mr. Hopkins is any nearer the Gubernatorial Chair or not. It is said that the reason why the *Whig* man is so friendly to Hopkins is, that the latter agreed not to call him before the Star Chamber Court. A pretty pair! Plenty of nerve!

☞ On Monday morning last there were stored at Hillsdale 116,739 barrels of flour, and 3,211,-000 bushels of wheat, a larger quantity than at any other point at the West.

Condensed War News.

Since our last issue we have the following advances, skirmishes, and items of interest to record.

The news of the fall of Newbern is said to have created the greatest consternation at Charleston, and the women and children commenced to move out of the city, supposing that the next attack would be upon it. The fire-eaters charge the North Carolina troops with cowardice, and the bakers and store-keepers refused to receive North Carolina money. In consequence of this, two North Carolina regiments, stationed at that place, revolted, and broke open the shops and helped themselves. They refused to serve any longer and were allowed to return home.

Our advices from Florida are very encouraging. There is a strong Union sentiment in the eastern part of the State. From the *New South*, a paper published at Port Royal, S. C., we learn that the citizens of Jacksonville and St. Agustine hailed with delight the appearance of our gunboats. The country had for some time been overrun with guerillas who pillaged and destroyed all species of property. The Union people describe their feelings, at the sight of our gunboats, as unutterable: men burst into tears of joy, and their voices trembled as they related the history of their wrongs and long-delayed deliverance. Our gunboats have been 150 miles up the St. John's river, and met with no opposition. White flags were displayed along the banks, and numbers of the inhabitants claimed their protection. Florida has most lately been entirely abandoned by the rebels.

The loss of life on board the *Merrimac*, during her engagement with the *Monitor*, was pretty heavy. A recently arrived contraband states that he helped to shroud thirty-one of the crew of the *Merrimac*, and that Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Minor are dead.

Gov. Wise has no fallen in public estimation that he is greeted not on the streets of Norfolk, a coward and poltroon. In his escape from Nagg's Head *he rode thirty miles on horseback*, notwithstanding he had previously reported himself too ill to remain at Roanoke Island at the head of his command. He would be hooted were he to appear on the streets of Norfolk, consequently he has retired to his farm in Princess Anne county.

General Banks has driven the enemy from Strasburg to Woodstock, a distance of twelve miles, and then to Edinburg, seven miles beyond. The enemy burned the bridges in his flight, except that in a narrow pass, which our men arrived in time to save.

The Richmond *Inquirer*, of the 27th ult., places our loss at the Winchester battle at 1,200 to 1,500, theirs 500 to 600. Among their casualties were Colonel L. S. Moore, of Winchester, and S. H. Lowther, of the General Assembly, killed, and Col. Echols, of the 27th Virginia, wounded.

On Saturday week General Evans advanced from Charleston on North Edisto with 2,000 troops, but, finding that the Federals were at least 6,000 strong, he retired in a masterly manner.

Fort Pulaski is besieged, and must fall.

The gunboat Seminole landed recently and destroyed Thunderbolt fort, within five miles of Savanah.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has stopped the distilling of whiskey, as they want the grain for bread, which will be entirely cut in July.

Shideaway fort, on the Wassingsaw river, was entirely destroyed by Capt. Gillis, on the 25th ult. A few shells from the gunboat Seminole made all the rebels in that region skedaddle in a hurry.

General Rienker's brigade has been assigned to Fremont's command. Carl Shurz is to have command of a division under Fremont.

On the 21st inst., Lieut. Com. Murray proceeded to Washington, N. C., and took possession of the town, raised the stars and stripes over the Court House, and found quite a number of loyal citizens to welcome him.

A few days since some of Gen. Sickels' troops had a skirmish at Scaford Court House. They captured some 40 horses belonging to the rebel cavalry, together with a quantity of small arms and the mails in the Scaford Post Office, which are supposed to contain matters of importance to the Government.

Gen. Milroy is driving the rebels out of Southwestern Virginia.

From Fortress Monroe we have information that the rebel iron-clad boat Merrimac, (now called Virginia,) is coaling up, and will probably soon make her appearance in Hampton Roades. She will be accompanied by several gunboats. Two more guns have been placed upon her. The Monitor, it is said, is ready for her, whenever she gives the challenge. Shipping Point, and other places on the route to Yorktown, have been taken by our troops.

Late information from S. C. states that a few nights since the rebels came down in considerable force upon Little Edisto Island, and succeeded in cutting off an entire company of the 56th Pennsylvania regiment which was stationed on picket.

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—A bill has been read in the Legislature, giving to railroad companies the right to open and examine any unclaimed freight, baggage, or property of a perishable nature, and sell it, at public sale, to the best advantage. When property of any kind has been twelve months in their possession, then they shall have power, after separate public notices for four consecutive weeks, describing the property, the place and time of shipment, and name (if known) of the owner or consignee, to dispose of the same. All excess arising from such sale, over and above all charges, is to go to the State Treasury, and the companies to be relieved forever from any liability.

☞ The tax on advertisements has been so far modified as to impose it only on such newspapers as have in circulation of more than two thousand copies, and where advertising patronage exceeds $1,000. This will relieve all country hebdominals, and be the means of drawing an immense revenue from the journals of the commercial cities.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, ESQ.—This gentleman occupies the position of Chief Clerk of the Senate, and a most excellent clerk he is. He is a fine reader, has a good voice, is quick and correct, and is always affable and kind to every person who has any business with him. He is a model clerk and a very polite and affable gentleman.

☞ The office of the Lawrence *Journal* is offered for sale. From the description given of it by the proprietor, we think it well fitted up, and, in the hands of a good practical printer, would be a good paying establishment.

"POPULAR OPINION."—"J. B." the phat contracting editor of the *Whig*, in an article, as long as it is stupid, in last week's issue, is out for Hopkins for Governor. This we don't object to, but he seems to be displeased with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As this, we are *surprised*. Is there something wrong about his reins again? But what we wanted to call attention to was this: He says, "although popular opinion is sometimes wrong and occasionally visits with punishment those who have not merited it, yet, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, it is right." Bully for you, Sir John Falstaff—no, not Falstaff either—you have the knight's belly and paunch, but none of his brains. Please tell us, then, was popular opinion right or wrong when you made that splendid run for sheriff? Was it visiting you with "punishment" when you didn't deserve it? Speak out, man. It may be a lesson to you and Hopkins both.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.—The Attorney General of the United States has decided that all disabled soldiers who have enlisted for three years or the war, are entitled to invalid pensions under the Act of July 22, 1861; and that all disabled three-months soldiers, called into service under the President's proclamation of April 15, 1861, are entitled to pensions under the Acts of 1857 and 1816. He also decides that there is no law giving pensions to widows and orphans of deceased soldiers of the present war.

☞ Among the many testimonials of kind feeling towards the patriot martyr of East Tennessee, it is proposed by his New York friends, to give him a "Hoe's last fast," with which to uproot the last vestige of secession at his old home. He has been invited to make the Astor House his home as long as he remains in New York. His name of the rise and decline of secession in Tennessee, will make the name of "Brownlow's Book."

RECRUITING STOPPED.—All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice given to the Governors of States that no new enlistments nor new levies will be received until further orders from the War Department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

☞ The Newbern, N. C., *Progress* states that on the 24th, Postmaster Reed received a monster mail from the North, containing some fifteen thousand letters, besides some fifty bushels of newspapers. The letters were distributed by him, with the aid of half a dozen assistants, in two hours and ten minutes.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Surrender of Island No. 10.

Successful Movement of Gen. Pope.

THE SIEGE OF YOR

On Monday last General P[ope] across the Mississippi and [on] side of the river, below Islan[d] quence of this movement, compelled to evacuate their Island. This they did on Tuesday, leaving all their guns, visions and their sick. It was rendered to the gunboats, and [the] session of by Gen. Pope.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—General Pope has captured three generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred siege guns, several field batteries, an immense quantity of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and provisions. In accomplishing all this he has not lost a single man.

Our forces have been before Yorktown for some time, and a fight has been going on several days. The latest from that point says that the fighting up to Sunday evening, had been done by the artillery, and that no infantry engagements had taken place. On Sunday night Yorktown was seen to be in flames, and it was conjectured that the rebels had fired the town, perhaps with the intension of evacuating their position. The place will certainly be taken, although the enemy have strong fortifications.

TERRIBLE BATTLE NEAR CORINTH, MISS.

BEAUREGARD WHIPPED.

Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

Washington April 8.

The following message was received by the Secretary of War this evening:

On the 6th instant the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, attacked our forces at Pittsburg Landing. The battle lasted from morning until late in the afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with heavy loss on both sides.

General Grant is following up the enemy.

General Buell has arrived in Tennessee.

Two divisions of his army were in the battle at Pittsburg Landing.

The enemy attacked our works at Pittsburg, Tennessee, yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. No details given.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A private despatch received in this city to-night, from one of Gen. Grant's staff, says: "We have fought and won the hardest battle ever fought on this continent."

The despatch is dated Pittsburg Landing, April 6.

An Extra Philadelphia *Ledger* issued to-day (9th,) says that the battle at Pittsburg Landing was terrible, and that Gen. A. Sidney Johnson was killed by a cannon ball. Gen. Beauregard had an arm shot off. From 1800 to 2000 United States troops, and from 3500 to 4000 rebels were killed, wounded and missing.

Our loss in officers was very heavy. Brigadier General Wallace was killed, and Gen. Sherman wounded. Gen. Prentice with several hundred men were taken prisoners on Sunday.

HEMMING COTTON.—

"Hem them in!" is the country's cry;
See how the bayonet needles fly!
Nothing neglect and nothing leave,
Hem them in from skirt to sleeve.
Little they reck of scratch or hurt
Who toil at hemming the Southern shirt;
Little they'll care, as they shout aloud,
If the Southern shirt proves a Southern shroud.
Hurrah for the needles sharp and thin!
Cotton is saved by hemming it in.

Our Army Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C.,
March 15th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I must really beg pardon for not being more regular in my correspondence with you, and through you with the many friends of the 76th P. V. But two reasons will be advanced as the ground of my continued silence: first, a continued lack of news: and, secondly, my time being pretty steadily devoted to the constantly recurring duties. I hope these reasons will be satisfactory, and I will try hereafter and be more regular. I believe I have not heretofore given the locations of the different Pennsylvania Regiments now in active service on the "sacred soil" of South Carolina. I shall now endeavor to point out their precise locations.

The 76th, Col. John M. Power, is encamped on Hilton Head Island, and forms a part of the brigade which does duty as post guard. The camp is located on a high, dry and healthy part of the Island, extending directly along the beach.—The men have the full benefit of the delightful sea breezes, which are of so much importance in a sanitary point of view. Though the regiment has not yet had an opportunity of meeting the rebels in deadly conflict, they are being well fixed for it under the steady and persevering training of their energetic Colonel. Of him, so much cannot be said. By his gentlemanly and soldier-like bearing he has endeared himself to all, both officers and men.

There have been two resignations in the 76th since it arrived on this Island. Lieut. Holmes, Company G, and Lieut. Forsyth, Company K, have both left us and gone home. Dr. Sherman, our accomplished Assistant Surgeon, has been promoted to the post of Surgeon of the 50th Regiment, P. V., Col. Crise, commanding.

This Regiment and the 100th, (Roundheads,) Col. Leasure, are quartered at Beaufort. I must not forget to mention that John P. Blair, a brother of S. S. Blair, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, is a Lieutenant in the 100th Regiment, and now holds the responsible post of Provost Marshall at Beaufort.

The 45th P. V., Col. Welch, commanding, are stationed at Otter Island, and are in close proximity to the rebels who hold a portion of Freshwater's Island, which is close to Otter Island. A sad accident happened in this Regiment a few days ago. Two companies were sent out at night to attack a small party of rebel pickets. They separated, and, as usually happens in such cases, met unexpectedly and fired on each other. The result was that two were killed and seven wounded.—The killed were Capt. Rambo, formerly of Columbia, and a corporal in his company. The two companies were under the charge of Lieut. Col. Beaver, but I have not heard any one assign the blame of the accident to him.

The 55th Regiment, P. V., Col. Richard White, commanding, is encamped on North Edisto Island, [illegible] a day's march of Charleston. They seem [illegible] winter quarters for on last Sunday [illegible] Lieut. Col. Bennett, and a 1st Lieut[enant] of the companies, were seized by [illegible] riding out about a mile from their [illegible] immediately whisked off to Charleston. [illegible] prisoners were hastily seized as [illegible] from them. In connection with a [illegible] per found on them, it has been [illegible] all their movements, the names of the [illegible] are well known to the rebels. In [illegible] paper contained the names of the officers [illegible] the number of men in the Regiment. I am [illegible] to believe that this information has been obtained through the contrabands, yet it has been positively asserted to be a fact, and it is a fact that they have been entirely excluded from some of the camps as suspicious and put to be rousted. It is a notorious fact that they are allowed almost unlimited freedom to go and come as they please. I do believe that many of the so-called contrabands are, in reality, spies, who come among us, watch our movements, gain valuable information, and then leave. Many of them have been seen sitting down with pencil and paper, sketching and drawing, making notes, &c., and who knows but that by this very means the rebels gain much valuable information. Why it is well known here that the rebels had full information of the fleet leaving this port for the attack on Fernandina. They knew the very day it was to leave, and the exact strength of it. I am fully satisfied that all such information is gained through the contrabands. And yet, the greater portion of the negroes here are allowed to run at large, do but little work, live on government rations, and take the world easy, while the freemen of the North, who enlisted for the defence of their country, have to do all sorts of slavish work and drudgery. How appropriate it would be for the negroes to do the public work of the post, cleaning stables, gathering limer from the beach, &c., &c., instead of having squads of soldiers, armed with rakes, spades and wheelbarrows, day after day, performing this very duty. But I will drop this dark side of the picture of daily life, and scenes on Hilton Head Island.

The 97th Regiment, P. V., Col. Guss, commanding, is, I believe, now doing garrison duty at Fernandina.

Here there are six Pennsylvania Regiments belonging to the E. C., and yet, Pennsylvanians and their interests and their rights are not entrusted to a Brigadier from Pennsylvania, while other States, having but one or perhaps two regiments here, are represented by at least one and sometimes two Brigadier Generals. I do think that Pennsylvania should have one officer at least, of that rank, in this department.

MARCH 24, 1862.

On the 20th inst. the papers of the 12th were received here, giving full accounts of the great naval conflict at Fortress Monroe, and also the cheering news of the evacuation of the rebel stronghold at Manassas. The latter has created great rejoicing here, while we find that what at first was looked on as a defeat at Fortress Monroe, has proved quite the reverse.

On last Thursday four rebels were brought in and turned over to the Provost Guard. They belonged to a Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, calling themselves "Phillip's Legion." They were on picket duty near Bluffton, and were bagged by a reconnoitering party from the 3rd New Hampshire Regiment. They seem to be greatly pleased at the change, and are very communicative. They say that they have to uniform themselves, and have not been paid for six months past. Their uniform is made of a very coarse, dirty, grey cloth, while their shirts are made of a very coarse article of bedticking. They say the service in the Southern army is very hard and unprofitable. They will likely be sent north in the next steamer.

For some time past great trouble has been caused in some of the Regiments by the intemperate use of whiskey. Several rum-holes have been closed by the Provost Marshal and his assistants, and stringent orders have been issued, but all to no effect. Finally, on last Saturday morning, the following order was issued and copies deposited on every vessel in the harbor, and sent to every sutler and commander of troops on the island:

HEAD QUARTERS, E. C.,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 21, 1862.

LIEUTENANT:—The fact having become apparent that the liberty given to venders of liquor on vessels lying in the harbor to dispose of the same to officers, has been grossly abused by officers furnishing privates with written orders over their own signature to obtain liquor, dates having been altered, orders forged, &c., the men thereby obtaining liquor at pleasure.

You are hereby directed to notify all parties selling liquor at this post, that on and after this date they are prohibited from disposing of liquor to any officer, soldier, employee of U. S. Government, or negro, without a written permit signed by the commandant of post.

Officers wishing to purchase liquor, will make such request known, in writing, to the commandant of post, who will act in the manner as in his judgment may seem best.

By order of
COL. E. Q. FELLOWS,
Commanding Post.
M. S. JAMES, 2d Lieut. R. I. V.
Post Adjutant.

To Lieut. G. B. VAN BRUNT,
Provost Marshal.

HEAD QUARTERS, PROVOST GUARD,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 21, 1862.

In compliance with the above order, all venders of liquor at this post, such as masters of vessels, sutlers, &c., are hereby forbid selling any liquor to officers, soldiers, government employees, sailors or negroes, without a written order countersigned by the commandant of post, under the penalty of having their entire stock confiscated.

GEO. B. VAN BRUNT,
1st Lieut. 47th Regt N. Y. S. V.,
Provost Marshal.

This will, I think, effectually stop the use of liquor which, I mean say, is doing more harm among the troops here than disease is.

Within the last two weeks a large number of *sutlers* have arrived from New York, purporting to be teachers, sent out here by some society in that city, to educate the negroes. But, singular as it may appear, many of them will not venture near the negro quarters, but take a respectful look at a distance, and then leave for New York by the first steamer. The thing is about "played out," to use a common phrase. I do hope this whole thing will be properly ventilated in some of the Northern papers.

Yesterday the steamer transport, Ocsenal, arrived at this port, bringing two companies of Rhode Island artillerists and the papers up to the 16th. There has also a large mail arrived.

No movements of special importance have taken place here since I last wrote. There is a report current here that Gen. Hunter has arrived, but I am not yet satisfied of its correctness. One thing is certain, he must have more troops before he can advance successfully from this point. There are now but about 13,000 effective men in this department, and we now hold positions extending from Charleston to Fernandina—over one hundred miles of sea-coast—and in front of us 60,000 rebels guarding the Railroad from Savannah to Charleston. Examine the map and see if our forces are not well scattered. But throw 25,000 more men into this place, and, in two weeks time, both these cities can be restored to the Federal Government.

The many friends of Company F will be rejoiced to hear that the health of the Company is very good. I must, however, except Capt. Wayne, who has been suffering for several days past with a severe sunstroke of inflammatory rheumatism. We, however, expect him to be well enough in a few days. But the length of this letter warns me that I must close, but you shall hear from me again.

KEYSTONE.

NORTH EDISTO ISLAND, S. C.,
March 16th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Can you find room to insert a few lines from a soldier? Since I last wrote you we have been put through the thing mill pretty severely. On the 6th of January we left Bull's Island in surf boats. The weather was very rough, causing Calabogia Sound to rave so that we were compelled to land at Spanish Wells. We landed at 10 o'clock at night and were obliged to seek shelter as best we could. Fortunately some ten or twelve of us got into an old barn, in which there was a great quantity of corn on the cob.—We wrapped our blankets around us and gave ourselves into the arms of Morpheus for the night.—We soon found that we were not the only occupants of the place, but that we had any amount of company in the shape of large rats who persisted in working at corn shelling while we slept. The first thing that we observed, on waking in the morning, was a small mill fixed up in one corner of the barn, looking to us like a double-crank grindstone. Some of us went to shelling corn and others to grinding it, and we soon had enough to make three or four kettles of mush, which was relished by the boys. After breakfast we arranged the teams, loaded the wagons and then started on foot to Port Royal, a distance of 14 miles. The day being very warm, several of our men gave out and had to be loaded on the wagons.

We remained at Port Royal until the 25th of February, during which time nothing of interest transpired, except the bringing in of a secesh now and then. These we put on a little swampy place, called the "Devil's Half Acre," for safe-keeping. On the day above mentioned we received marching orders and at once proceeded to Seabrook landing, where we went on board the steamship Cahawba and sailed for Warsaw Sound. We anchored at Port Royal harbor to take on fresh water, when we found our order countermanded. We lay here until the 5th of March, when we were ordered to Edisto Islands, where we landed next morning, much to the satisfaction of the whole regiment, as we were pretty well starved out during our stay on the ship. Taking possession of this Island was but a small job to what we had expected. We were accompanied by two gun-boats which did the work effectually. The secessh finding that they could not stand the pressure, took to their heels, making double quick time. Two of the rebels were killed, and several wounded and taken prisoners. We also captured four excellent 12-pounders (which have come quite handy to us) and a schooner containing 900 bushels of rice, together with the crew. We have here the 55th Reg. Pa. Vols., 47th Reg. N. Y. Vols. and 100 cavalry.—Col. Richard White of the 55th is in command of the Island.

On the 11th we had quite a smart scrimmage, about ten miles from our camp, while on a scout. We had 30 men of Co. I, your humble servant included, under command of Serg. Samuel Stimer, of the 55th, and 35 men under command of Capt. Jones, of the 47th. Serg. Stimer deserves great credit for the manner in which he led his men through the engagement. He took all advantages to save his men from the murderous balls of the enemy's rifles and fully succeeded. The enemy numbered about 200, out of which 6 killed & wounded 11 and took 4 prisoners. None of our company were hurt and only 2 of the 47th were slightly wounded. In pursuing the rebels to the ferry which crosses to the main land we secured a small schooner. Finding it difficult to get it around to our landing we put fire to it and sent it to the water. Our days work being now over we buried the dead rebels, gathered up the wounded and returned to camp, where a number of compliments were paid to Serg. Stimer for his bravery and coolness.

I would notice here that we almost daily receive information that the families of sutlers in Beaufort County are in want. Imagine the feelings of a soldier who is in the very hot-bed of secession, when he receives information that his family is in want, neglected by those whom he left behind to care for the purpose of attending to them. We most sincerely hope that this bloody war will soon cease and we shall be permitted to return home and spend in our families ourselves. As it is, we must be content if we can, and go on our way to conquer this rebellion though it cost our lives. If we get home safe, we may, some day or other, have the pleasure of recounting all the compliments paid us.

MAHLON B. HAMILTON,
Sergt. Co. I, 55th Reg. Pa. Vols.

Gallant Exploit at Island No. 10.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from the vicinity of Island No. 10, under date of April 2nd, gives the following full particulars of the daring exploit of Col. Roberts and the men under him. The spiking of the guns in the face of a superior number of rebels is one of the most brilliant exploits of the war, and reflects much upon all engaged in the hazardous undertaking:

The fleet, this morning, is steaming over a most daring and brilliant exploit, performed last night by Colonel Roberts, of the Forty-second Illinois, at the head of a small expedition. In order to appreciate more thoroughly the character and difficulties, I must premise in with a brief descriptive statement. The night was necessary stormy. During the day the wind had blown strongly from the south, with occasional hot gusts. Heavy clouds hung upon land, piled up in the most fantastic shapes upon the distant horizon, gradually as night approached, drifted towards the south in dark threatening curls and whirls. The barometer fell rapidly. Everything indicated, even to the most inexperienced weather prophet, the advent of a terrible storm. During the evening the wind freshened, accompanied by the frequent quarters of rain, which drove against the hurricane deck like a sudden shower of shot. The river ripples were augmented into turbulent waves, whose white caps gleamed like phosphorescent marbles in the gathering darkness. As midnight the storm bore upon us with fearful fury. The rain came down not in drops, but in sheets, accompanied by the most terrific thunder and lightning I have ever witnessed. The Cimmerian darkness of the night rendered it all the more appalling. The gale increased to midnight into a raging tornado, tearing madly through the woods, scattering off branches like pipe stems, and hurling them in every direction.

It was during the height of this storm that Colonel Roberts performed his daring mission. Yesterday morning, the flag officers, Capt. Phelps, Col. Buford, Secretary Seward, and other officers, held a conference upon the flag-ship, at which it was decided to make a night reconnoissance of the upper battery, the details of which were left to Col. Buford. He selected Col. Roberts and forty picked men of his regiment to be the chosen few. Each gunboat furnished a yawl, manned by six of their hardiest seamen. At 2 o'clock, in the very thickness of the storm, the little party embarked. The flag officers and his subordinates, with Col. Buford, stood upon the deck of the *Benton*, giving the final orders. The yawls set out upon their perilous journey, and they retired anxiously awaiting the result.

Each of the conners also carried a cutlass, and was manned by ten men. The boats were all in charge of First Master Johnson, of the St. Louis. The soldiers were picked men of Company A, and each man armed with a five-shooter Colt rifle.

The following was the plan laid out: the boats were to approach the battery in line, pulling slowly till at the point of the bar, some width, when 500 yards off, the *St. Louis*, *Benton* and *Pittsburg* should run abreast, the *Cincinnati* and *Mound City*, in the rear as reserves; and this plan was carried out to the very letter.

With muffled oars and under cover of the friendly darkness the boats advanced cautiously along the edge of the bank. Owing to the furious violence of the storm and the darkness, they passed unperceived, until they were within a few rods of the battery. For one instant, a blinding flash of lightning glared across the water revealing to the rebel sentinels dark objects approaching them. The next instant the impenetrable darkness closed in. The sentinels fired wildly three or four times, the shots passing over the boats without doing any damage, and then instantaneously fled to their tents, which were pitched upon a high ridge some distance back from the battery, evidently impressed with the alarming idea that the whole Lincoln fleet was upon them, and that immediate annihilation stared them in the face.—Our boats made no reply. Not a word was spoken. In two or three minutes they reached the slope of the earthworks. The boys sprang over the parapet, sledges and files were busy and a few vigorous strokes told the tale. In less than five minutes' time all the guns in the battery were spiked completely and thoroughly. They were six in number, all of large calibre—two sixty-fours, three eighties, and one of them a splendid nine-inch pivot-gun with cushion lock, which received the personal attention of Col. Roberts' heavy arm. It was undoubtedly the *Lady Davis*. In an inconceivably short time, the boats were on their way back, ploughing a path through the surging waves at the imminent risk of submersion, as the current was washing against them with fearful velocity. All arrived safely, however, at the gunboats, exultant over the glorious accomplishment of their important and dangerous mission.

WHO PLANS THE VICTORIES.—A Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gives the following interesting bit of testimony, which concurs with a multitude of others, to show that our recent course of victories has not been the result of chance or impulse:

"The subject was under discussion at a dinner table where Gen. Banks was present: and he, who, by the way, stands by Gen. McClellan most loyally, quietly remarked that while in consultation with Gen. McClellan last November or December, the latter incidentally took down a map, and pointed out to him upon it every movement that has since been made by our armies: and as to Manassas, said that we should either drive the rebels from it, in a successful battle, or they would evacuate it of their own accord."

☞ "I guess I'll go and see Washington's table ox (ass) this evening," said Mrs. Spooks.—"I guess Washington kept cows, but did not know he had any oxen."

Altoona Trib

LOCAL ITEM

SUIT AGAINST THE BOROUGH.—Sou[th] winter, Mrs. Jesse Grove, of this pla[ce] severely injured by falling into a ditch walk, in front of a vacant lot, near th[e] ville line. Some time since Mr. Gro[ve] suit against the Borough for damages. was referred to arbitrators, who met change Hotel on Saturday week, L. M[yers] Esq., appeared for plff., and S. M. Woo[d] for the Borough. In order that our r[eaders] better understand the case, we will call membrance the fact that there is a Bor[ough] nance requiring lot owners to put down in front of their lots, otherwise the pav[ement] be put down by the Borough and the incurred will be entered up against paved. It was argued by the plff's c[ounsel] this Ordinance compelled the Council pavements put down in all parts of the that the Borough was liable for all d[amages] tained by pedestrians by reason of the not being enforced. No pavement ha[d] down in front of the lot, where Mrs. jured, and the water had washed deep the sidewalk, into one of which she counsel for the Borough contended ag[ainst] construction being put upon the Ordinance that the Borough was not liable f[or] because a lot owner had not obeyed the and that the suit should have been brou[ght] the owner of the lot. We believe the awarded Mr. Grove $50 damages. Th[e] most likely be carried up to Court wh[ere] bility of the Borough for damages, thus will be settled.

☞ The poet's home is generally fou[nd] dingy garret, and the artists studio ab[ove] flight of rickety stairs, the ascent of whi[ch] as dangerous as facing a rebel batter[y] friend Fisher, up street, has brought th[em] down to the gaze of the common crowd, pies a ground floor, where he touches u[p] which surely must satisfy the subject. H[e] is attractive, and often arrests our most bu[sy] Passing that way, a day or since, we [saw] smiling countenance of our friend of th[e] *nion*, "large as life and twice as natur[al]" the best joke connected with Fisher's est[ate] is the story that one of our Hibernian fri[ends] while passing by the window, slightly un[der] fluence of tangle-leg, challenged the "[old]" Capt. Wayne, declaring "be jabers" he c[ould] him "the best day iver he saw." We know tain would not decline a brush with the we are credibly informed that his pictu[re] to enter into combat with a loyal citizen.

TRANSFERRED.—We had a letter fro[m] T. Moore, a few days since, in which he us that the company to which he belongs transferred. It will be remembered tha[t] listed in a company, made up of boys and Huntingdon counties, which was in[cor]porated Young's Kentucky Cavalry. After g[oing] Washington the company was, by some thrown into the 1st Regiment D. C. Vo[lunteers] it remained until the 1st inst., when it was the influence of Hon. S. S. Blair, transferred McCall's Division, and is now attached to Seymour's Battery, 5th regiment U. S. consisting of six 12-pounders. Letters the members of the company should be it care of "Lieut. Jno. M. Clark, Capt. S[eymour's] Battery, 5th Reg. U. S. Artillery, Gen. Div., Washington D. C." This address the boys wherever they may be stationed.

DEAD.—Sergt. William C. Hileman, wounded at the Winchester battle, and [a] roic conduct on that occasion we gave a[n account] of in our last, died at the hospital in W[inchester] on the 31st ult. His remains were brou[ght] on Thursday last, and on Friday were i[nterred] the Presbyterian Cemetery, at Hollida[ysburg]. They were escorted to the grave by the mil[itary] Van Tries' Cornet Band. The deceas[ed] son of Philip Hileman, of Frankstown t[own] and was about 23 years of age.

Emanuel Brubaker, a member of the 8[th] ment, wounded in the same battle, die[d] Winchester hospital on the 26th ult. H[e] son of Ephraim Brubaker, of Allegheny t[own] and was aged about 21 years.

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A NOBLE ACT.—We noticed in the H[arrisburg] *Patriot and Union*, a few day since, a [notice] that Hon. George R. Barrett, of Clearfield (who has three sons in the 84th regime[nt] purchased a metalic coffin, in which to e[nclose] remains of Lieut. Charles Ream, of Fra[nklin] who fell at the battle near Winchester, he had sent a man to exhume the body an[d] it in Frankstown Lieut. R. leaves a wife children. He had no relatives who were bear the expense of bringing his corpse h[ome] for this reason the noble act of Judge Barr[ett] merits itself as one one of pure benevolen[ce] it be remembered, and let others do likewi[se].

BASE BALL CLUB.—Among the so[me] amusement devised for the season, in this a base ball club, the organization of w[hich] been perfected, and all the necessary imp[lements] such as bases, balls, bats, markers, &c., h[ave] purchased. The ground upon which the play has not yet been definately fixed u[pon] we presume it will be upon the top of the h[ill] East Ward. Terms of membership in $1,00.

WOMAN KILLED.—The Huntingdon *Jou[rnal]* that an unknown female was killed by the the bridge immediately above Spruce Cre[ek] two weeks since.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOROUGH.—Some time last winter, Mrs. Jesse Grove, of this place, was severely injured by falling into a ditch in the sidewalk, in front of a vacant lot, near the Loudonsville line. Some time since Mr. Grove brought suit against the Borough for damages. The case was referred to arbitrators, who met at the Exchange Hotel on Saturday week, L. M. Stewart, Esq., appeared for plff., and S. M. Woodkok, Esq., for the Borough. In order that our readers may better understand the case, we will call to their remembrance the fact that there is a Borough Ordinance requiring lot owners to put down pavements in front of their lots, otherwise the pavements will be put down by the Borough and the expense so incurred will be entered up against the lots so paved. It was argued by the plff's counsel that this Ordinance compelled the Council to have pavements put down in all parts of the town, and that the Borough was liable for all damages sustained by pedestrians by reason of the Ordinance not being enforced. No pavement had been put down in front of the lot, where Mrs. G. was injured, and the water had washed deep gullies in the sidewalk, into one of which she fell. The counsel for the Borough contended against such a construction being put upon the Ordinance, alleging that the Borough was not liable for damages because a lot owner had not obeyed the Ordinance, and that the suit should have been brought against the owner of the lot. We believe the arbitrators awarded Mr. Grove $50 damages. The case will most likely be carried up to Court where the liability of the Borough for damages, thus sustained, will be settled.

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WOMAN KILLED.—The Huntingdon *Journal* says that an unknown female was killed by the cars, on the bridge immediately above Spruce Creek, some two weeks since.

"THE TRACT MAN" STILL LIVES.—We copy the following from the Blair County *Whig* of a recent date :—

Mr. Editor: About two years ago, I noticed in the columns of the *Lutheran Observer* an article giving a brief statement of the operation and success of the American Tract Society, in the great and noble cause of morality and religion in Blair and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, by Mr. Jonatnan Focht, their laborious and faithful agent. There also was an allusion made to the number of books and tracts which he had distributed since he had been laboring in the capacity of a colporteur. The figures, as then given, have since greatly increased. We are now really sorry to state that he is about leaving Pennsylvania, designing to settle in the West. His post office address, after the first of April next, will be Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa.

This pioneer and successful colporteur has now faithfully labored fourteen years and nine months for the American Tract Society, during which time he sold of their publications sixty-four thousand volumes, amounting to over sixteen thousand dollars; granted seven thousand four hundred and twenty-six volumes, amounting to one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars; visited thirty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-eight families, and had religious exercises (conversation, and prayer) with nineteen thousand and ten families.

It is an easy matter to read over these figures; but pause, my dear reader, for a moment, and think of the great amount of labor required (for one man to do) to visit 35,858 families, and have religious exercises with 19,010, and sell and distribute 21,427 books, (sold and granted,) and receive over $16,000 for them, and pay it into the treasury of the American Tract Society. Then think, if you please, of the number of miles traveled, and the rough roads over which he passed to visit all those families, and sell all those books, and collect all that money—some of which has been collected even in these times of war and National difficulties. But we must not forget the exposure to all kinds of weather—rain and snow, cold and heat, showers and storms—over a rough and mountainous region of country—along the almost perpetually snow-capped Allegheny, and everlasting hills. May we not ask with astonishment, who can very long endure such exposure and hardship? And who would be willing to undertake and perform a similar gigantic work? What a noble work any man performs who distributes such an enormous number of moral and religious books. The bones of the "Tract man," as he is familiarly known by many of the inhabitants of his extensive field, may bleach upon the mountain or moulder in the grave, or be buried in the great deep—but his prayers and religious conversation with the poor, afflicted and distressed, will live to the latest time, and their influence only fully known in eternity. If every county in Pennsylvania, or even in the Union, would have had an equal or similar number of books of the American Tract Society distributed in it, within the last fourteen years, what an advance there would have been made in our moral and religious literature as a nation.—Millions of good and useful books would now occupy places in the parlor and family book-case which have been supplied by works of a fictitious and skeptical nature. I think I can boldly say that no two counties in Pennsylvania have been so well supplied with the publications of the American Tract Society as Blair and Huntingdon. According to the Annual Report of the Tract Society, the subject of this article has been more successful than any other colporteur in Pennsylvania. He stands at the head of them all in the sales of books, &c. This fact, too, is a strong comment upon the morals of the people of Pennsylvania, among whom he labored.

What an omnipotent power the American Tract Society wields—and that in the right direction, too. What millions of moral and religious books and tracts this mighty incorporation annually sends forth over the country, adapted to every circumstance in life, and every condition in society. In our humble opinion it stands second in influence to no human organization in the western world.

But to conclude: The citizens of Tipton, Iowa, will find Mr. Jonathan Focht to be a kind, enterprising and energetic man, and a gentleman in every sense of the term; and Mrs. Focht a most estimable lady. BETA.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—Sheriff McCamant will offer the following properties for sale, at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, on the 28th of April :—

The right, title and interest of John Bolinger in in three lots of ground with buildings thereon, in Hollidaysburg,

A taact of 240 acres of land with brick dwelling house, brick stadle and bank barn thereon, in Juniata township, the property of Wm. W. Jaskson.

Two lots of ground in Williamsburg, with dwelling house and stable thereon, the property of David Yingling.

A tract of 100 acres of land, with dwelling house and other buildings thereon, in Snyder township, the property of Wm. Robeson.

A tract of ten acres of land, with dwelling house and stable thereon, in Logan township, the property of John Aurandt.

A lot of ground in the Borough of Altoona, with frame house thereon, the property of Edward Mills.

A lot of ground in Logan township, with dwelling house and slaughter house thereon, the property of I. W. Armstrong and J. W. Collins.

A tract of 57 acres of land in Huston township, the property of Christian B. Rhodes.

A plank pavement and the ground upon which it is laid, also the lot adjoining, in the borough of Altoona, the property of John Freedline.

All the right, title and interest of F. W. Rauch in a lot of ground on Juniata street, Hollidaysburg, having thereon erected a three-story brick house and a two-story brew house with lager beer vaults.

Also, the right, title and interest of the same in a lot of ground on Emma street, Altoona, having thereon erected a large two-story frame house, with basement rooms, large hall in ths rear and lager beer vaults under the hall.

A lot of ground in Altoona, with frame dwelling house thereon, the property of John H. Dougherty.

REMOVED.—Our friend D. W. A. Belford has removed his Merchant Tailoring Establishment—not to "the other side of Jordan"—but to his new building on the other side of the street, next door to Jaggard's store, where he has just received a large stock of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, collars, and cravats, which for beauty, variety, quality, quantity and price, can not be taken down in this "neck o' timber." They are exactly suited to the season, and he can cut and make them up in a style that will please. He is an A No. 1 workman and his jours are the same, especially the one who wears the "specs,"

Belford 's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried them yet,
Say that he really can't be beat;
and so say we. Call and examine his stock.

LICENSES.—The following hotel and saloon keepers, in this place, have filed petitions for license to be presented at the April Court, viz :—Joshua Price, John Nagle, Jacob Alderman, Adam Behm, Nicholas Ehringer, F. W. Rauch, Joseph Skelly, Phillip Dempsey, John O'Donnel, John F. Bowman, John Woods. Louis Plack and Joseph Berkowitz apply for wholesale license.

ALTOONA ACADEMY.—On Tuesday afternoon last the bill incorporating the Altoona Academy passed the Lower House of the Legislature. It had passed the Senate some time previous. It will doubtless obtain the signature of the Governor.—We will publish the bill as soon as we can get a copy of it.

A PENNSYLVANIA REBEL.—From the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, of Tuesday last, we copy the following item :—

Among the rebels taken at Winchester was Lieut. George C. Junkin, a native of this State, and a son of Rev. D. X. Junkin, a Presbyterian Minister. Dr. Junkin was a resident of Hollidaysburg, in this State, for some eight or nine years, and was appointed a chaplain in the Navy in 1858 by President Buchanan—a position which he now holds, and is stationed at Newport, Rhode Island. His son was among the first to join the rebel army, and received a Lieutenant's commission. As soon as the father heard it, he secured the necessary documents, both from the powers at Washington and the rebel powers at Richmond, with which he proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and used every exertion to induce his son to resign and go North with him. This George refused to do under any consideration, and the loyal father was compelled to disown him, and leave him to his fate. It is a singular coincidence that in the first battle in which he was engaged after Bull Run, that he was compelled to face and fight against many of his old friends and acquaintances from Hollidaysburg and vicinity, who were in the 84th regiment. Immediately after his capture his father applied for his release, and at his instance the young rebel has since been discharged.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—Under this head we present our readers two letters from our boys in South Carolina. We hope that "Keystone" will keep his promise to be more punctual hereafter, and save us from answering so many questions in reference to his silence, his health, &c. Our people want to know all that goes on down there, as many of them have friends in the 76th Regiment, Col. Powers.

☞ Goose-quill pens are now numbered among the things that were, and steel and gold pens have usurped their place. It is not every one that can afford to scribble with a gold pen, consequently there is a great demand for the cheaper article of steel pens. Andy Clabaugh sells a first-rate article of the kind. It is manufactured by Joseph De Young, and is India-rubber coated and Platina pointed. Try them.

☞ There are many nice things in city and country, and in fact all around this terrestial ball; but you've not seen the nicest in this "neck o' timber," unless perchance you have visited Fet.'s OAK HALL, on Main street, a few doors above the Exchange Hotel.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as I am desirous of going to Philadelphia, shortly after pay-day, to purchase a fresh stock of goods.

A. ROUSH, Druggist.

Altoona, April 10th, 1862.

WHERE YOU CAN GET THEM.—A. Roush, Druggist, has just received a large and complete assortment of D. Landreth & Son's Garden Seeds. Also, a good stock of sweet briar pipes, and a superior quality of smoking tobacco, which he will dispose of at the lowest rates. Give him a call.

LOST—Some two weeks since, between M. Runyan's market house and the residence of the subscriber, a sable fur wrist cuff. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with the undersigned, at the Superintendent's Office, or at his residence. R. PITCAIRNS.

HORSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale, an excellent young riding horse and a good work horse. They can be seen at the livery stable of Wm. Johnson, in this place. A bargain may be had in these horses. For information inquire of R. PITCAIRNS.

FRESH CAN OYSTERS.—Joshua Williams requests us to inform the public that intends to keep on hand, for some time to come, a good supply of the best fresh can oysters to be had, and will furnish them in any quantity at the lowest rates.—Call on Josh if you want a can of good oysters.

A New Tonnage Tax.

Those who wish to replenish the coffers of the State by a tonnage tax, can have an opportunity to advance that praiseworthy object, by supporting the following resolutions introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania a few days ago :

"*Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to favor a uniform tax upon tonnage as one of the provisions of the general tax bill.

"That if Congress shall fail to impose a general tax upon tonnage, the Commissioners to revise the tax laws of this State be requested to consider the expediency of imposing a uniform tax upon the tonnage of this State, to be applied exclusively to the liquidation of any debt heretofore contracted or hereafter to be contracted for the defence of this State or the maintainance of the National Union, such taxes to be so imposed as to afford every just discrimination in favor of Pennsylvania trade and interests; and said commissioners to report on the same, to the next Legislature by bill or otherwise."

There is justice and there is fairness in this proposition. If Congress shall adopt the idea contained in the first resolution, a large amount of revenue could be raised, which, owing to the immense revenues derived by the various railroads of the country from carrying United States troops and stores, would be easily, and no doubt cheerfully, paid.

But, if Congress shall refuse to lay this tax, there is no reason why the State should not avail herself of so easy, proper and obvious a method of raising revenue. We have heartily opposed the tonnage tax levied on the Pennsylvania Road, because, in the first place, it was the only road in the Commonwealth thus burdened, and, because, in the second place, after the Railroad bought the Public Works, at a very high price, the motive and excuse for continuing the tax—the rivalry of the Railroad to the State Works—were entirely removed.

If those persons in our legislature, who are so outraged at the repeal of the tonnage tax, because it has cut off a source of revenue to the State Treasury, now bestir themselves, they can restore the amount four-fold, and besides, have the satisfaction of knowing that they are levying a just and equal tax—not a burden spitefully laid on an institution conducted for the exclusive benefit of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians.

While we are clearly and earnestly in favor of this new tonnage tax, we have little hope that it can become a law. Other States, and citizens of other States, have too much interest in preventing the passage of so just a law; and they will probably operate somehow or other on the virtuous men at Harrisburg to defeat it.

Why, just look at the opposition which will be organized against the law. In the West, the Lake Shore Road, owned by people outside the State, using our territory for the profit of New York, the Pittsburgh and Erie, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, (mainly owned by people out of the State,) all these would oppose a general tax on Railroads; in the northern part of the State there are several foreign-owned routes; in the East there are half a dozen Railroads owned entirely in New York and New Jersey, which are chiefly employed in carrying anthracite coal and iron from the mineral deposits of Pennsylvania for the use of New York and other sea-board cities, without paying anything for the privilege, that we ever heard of. Then, there is the Northern Central, owned mostly in Baltimore, we suppose, carrying coal to Baltimore, &c., &c. Here is a basis for taxation broad enough for the attention of the Legislature, if they could only see it. Let them attack the subject at once. The Pennsylvania Railroad and its friends will not utter a word of complaint if the tonnage tax be a general one.—But they will complain, and they will oppose a special tax levied upon the property and interests of Pennsylvania, while foreign owned Railroads go free.—*Pittsburgh Post*.

Terrible Tornado at Cairo.

CHICAGO, April 2.

A special despatch to the *Journal*, from Cairo, states that the most terrific tornado that has visited this locality for several years, passed over Cairo from the south-west at three o'clock this morning. The tornando was accompanied with thunder, lightning and rain. A large number of transports and steam tugs were torn from their moorings on the Ohio levee, and blown across the river.

The slate roof of the Stebharles Hotel was torn off and completely demolished. Several rows of unoccupied barracks were leveled with the ground.

The Cairo and Columbus wharf-boat was blown across the river and now lies high and dry on the Kentucky shore.

The steamer Illinois had both chimneys and the upper cabin torn away, and in the falling of which four or five lives were lost. Several barges, which were used as store-houses, broke loose and floated down the river.

Large piles of government lumber on the Ohio levee were blown into the river. The wooden barracks at Bird's Point and Fort Holt were demolished, but there was no loss of life.

Much anxiety was felt for the safety of the fleet at Island No. 10. Steamers were sent down this morning to ascertain what damage has been done. The steamer Philadelphia, with a lot of ice barges in tow, drifted down the river and sunk a mile below Bird's Point. Three men were drowned.—Captain Carroll, of the steamer Sallie Wood, had his leg broken.

So far as ascertained, five men were blown from the transports at the levee and drowned, and several had their legs and arms broken. The boat John Jones, used as a hospital boat at Mound City, was severely injured.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.—On Tuesday last, Representative McPherson presented to the President a cane made by John Hawkes, an ingenious mechanic of Scrantqn, Pa. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following description of the cane:

It was originally a cedar stick, with a crooked top and a number of branches. The top has been converted into an American eagle, with life-like bill. Under its throat is the national shield, with the words "Union Forever," inscribed thereon.—The eagle grasps in his talons Jeff Davis, by the seat of his breeches. Below him, on each side, is a cannon, the arbiter of our national difficulties. On the other side is a lion in full spring, with a rattlesnake near by. Below the lion comes a goat, in the act of leaping; and a buck and doe at full speed follow him. A fox is springing between them; and then comes an eagle, grasping a winged serpent with human head. The serpent of the rebellion, with five tails, human-headed, is next in order; then a gold finch; a yellow bird with a blue tail; a large turtle; a small alligator, and an adder. Next is an owl grasping a snake, followed by another alligator. Then comes a Union dragoon, mounted, and in the act of charging on the enemies of his country. By his side is a goat, rampant. A monkey, with his tail twisted around a limb, next appears, holding Jeff Davis by the hair of his head with one claw, and grasping the Union flag-staff with the other, thus showing that, dumb brute as he is, he knows enough to uphold the stars and stripes, and in the meanwhile punish a traitor. Uncle Sam, with eagle face, and cap surmounted by stars and stripes, grapples John Bull by the horn, who in turn is pinching his lion's tail to excite his rage, but the lion takes it quite coolly on his haunches. Next is a grizzly bear, "squatted on his hunkers;" then a cur, a blue bird, and a rabbit in full bound. On the side opposite the latter is the final figure, an American sailor, holding a musket on one side, while he grasps the stars and stripes in the other, and stands erect on the crushed Serpent of Rebellion. This cane has most of the figures on it not only carved, but painted to the life—the body of the stick being black.

GEN. CURTIS' EMANCIPATION ORDER—*St. Louis, March 31st.*—Gen. Curtis has issued the following special order :—

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH-WEST, March 26, 1862.

Charles Morton, Hamilton Kennedy and Alexandria Lewis, colored men, formerly slaves, employed in the rebel service, and taken as contraband of war, are hereby confiscated, and not being needed for the public service are permitted to pass the pickets of this command northward, without let or hinderance, and are forever emancipated from the service of masters who allowed them to aid in their efforts to break up the Government and the laws of our country.

MARRIED.

At the Exchange Hotel, in this place, on the 3d inst., by John McClelland, Esq., Mr. HENRY SMITH to Miss REBECCA BEATY, both of Tyrone Borough, Blair Co.

On the 16th ult., by the Rev. A. H. Sembower, Mr. HENRY FICKES to Miss LYDIA PECK, both of Logan township.

On the 6th inst., at the Altoona House, by the same, Mr. J. H. MILLER of Somerset County, to Miss MARGARET MULHOLLEM, of Blair County.

At the Exchange Hotel, in this place, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Mr. HENRY C. WARFEL to Miss MOLLIE M. STEWART, both of Shavers Creek, Huntingdon County.

(Huntingdon papers please copy.)

On the 25th ult., by John Gorley, Esq., Mr. EMANUEL COONS to Miss KATE RHODES, both of Hollidaysburg.

On the same day, by the same, H. ALBERT McGRAW to Miss KATE A. EATON, both of Hollidaysburg.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., by Rev. Jos. Fichtner, Mr. WM. T. SIMONTON, of Allegheny tp., to Miss REBECCA JANE YINGLING, of Juniata tp.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. J. Hassler, Mr. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, of Cove Station, Huntingdon Co., to Miss SARAH RHODES, of Clover Creek, Blair Co.

On the 27th of February, by the same, Mr. JAMES McFADDEN to Miss MARY ELLEN MOROW, both of Martinsburg, this county.

DIED.

At the house of Mrs. Margaret Wilt, in Juniata township, on the 29th ult., Mrs. SUSANNA M. REFFNER, aged 25 years, 8 months and 5 days.

SEED POTATOES.—A lot of fine PINK EYES and NESHANNOCKS just received, in fine order. J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, April 10, 1862.-3t

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75
AGENTS WANTED!
We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Sept. 12-1y.]

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN!—A HOUSE AND LOT in the West Ward. Also, a good BUILDING LOT, within a square of the Superintendent's Office. For particulars, inquire of JAMES LOWTHER.
Altoona, March 25th, 1862-3t.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

"On to Nashville!"
FALL IN LINE, AND MARCH
STRAIGHT TO
GEIS & PLITT'S STORE!
Corner of Annie & Branch Streets,
EAST ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ON hand a *LARGE STOCK OF GOODS* which they are determined to close out before laying in their Spring Stock, are now selling the same
AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.
Please look at the following figures, then
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

We will sell the BEST DELAINES	at	20 cts.	per yd.
" " " PRINTS	at	12½	" "
" " " GINGHAMS	at	12½	" "
" " GOOD SATINETTS	at	30	" "
" " LADIES' KID SHOES	at	$1.10	per pair.
" " MEN'S KIP BOOTS	at	1.50	"
" " ALL WOOL CARPET	at	55 cts.	per yd.
" " All Wool STAIR CARPET	at	35	" "
" " BEST RIO COFFEE	at	20 cts.	per lb.
" " MOULD CANDLES	at	12½	" "

Queensware at First Cost!
CARBON OIL LAMPS
SELLING AT 65 CENTS, (WORTH $1.00.)
ALL KINDS OF
SHAWLS
AT LESS THAN FIRST COST IN THE CITY!
GREY SACK FLANNEL at 33 cts. per yard.—worth 40.
RED " " at 20 cts. per yard.—worth 25.
In fact, we will sell everything we have at a Reduced Price.
Call Early and get Bargains.
GEIS & PLITT.
Feb. 28, 1862.-tf.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION,
AND
No Humbug or Clap-Trap!
WITH A VIEW OF QUITTING THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS the coming season, I now offer my stock of
WINTER GOODS AT COST!
And I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of any person in need of such goods, to call and examine Goods and Prices. They were all bought for nett CASH, and BEFORE THE ADVANCE, in the Fall, consequently, they are MUCH CHEAPER than they will be had another season.
☞ I intend to pay strict attention, hereafter, to the
HARDWARE
branch of my business; and hope, by keeping none but
The Best Make of Tools,
and buying direct from the Manufacturers, to convince our Mechanics that they can buy as cheap from me as they can in the City.
My stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE generally, SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, &C., &C., will always be found complete.
CHAS. J. MANN.
ALTOONA, March 6th, 1862.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS
STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.
ROOFING & SPOUTING
put up on short notice.
They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of cop per and brass kettles, &c.
All kinds of job work promptly attended to.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT
M'CORMICK'S STORE,
NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.
Also, a large assortment of
LAMP-SHADES, &C.,
with the best article of
RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;
all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce.
☞ CALL AND SEE ☜
Altoona, March 6, 1862.-tf.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistance. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.
By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to
$100 BOUNTY
from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.
For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.
Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL.
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.
As the time is at hand for buying our Spring stock, and as it takes the ready cash now to do that thing, we hope all those indebted to us will pay up within the next few days; and we would particularly urge those who have accounts on our books that are somewhat *aged*, to attend to them at once, as further indulgence will not be given. We also take this opportunity to say, that, hereafter, those who fail to pay us their bills in full, monthly, need not be surprised if we decline to give them further credit.
J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, Pa., April 3, 1862.—2t.

JUST RECEIVED
At the MODEL STORE,
FLOUR,
CORN MEAL,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS,
CREAM CHEESE,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRY BEEF,
SUGAR CURED HAMS, 10 Cts. per lb.
March 20-3t J. & J. LOWTHER.

WALL PAPER AND BORDER.—We invite the attention of persons in want of the above article, to our
IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED
direct from the manufacturers in New York, which enables us to sell on much better terms than those who buy in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS,
and ranging in prios from six cents up to fifty cents per peice. J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, March 27th, 1862-3mos.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of EDWARD McAVOY, late of Snyder township, in the county of Blair, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, will make known the same, without delay, to JAMES McAVOY & D. J. NEFF, } Adm'rs.
Altoona, March 6, 1862.-6t.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at [1-tf] KESSLER'S.

BILLIOUS AFFECTIONS,
LIVER COMPLAINT.
SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C., &C.
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,
A MILD, PROMPT & EFFECTIVE REMEDY.
THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by the timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.
Convinced of the correctness of these views,
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.
For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.
For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sik Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Billious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.
As these Pills have proved themselves so eminently successful in removing diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks on
LIVER COMPLAINT.
This is a disease much talked about, but at the same time very imperfectly understood.
Properly speaking, every derangement of the Liver or Billious system is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiar state of the Liver to which I now have reference is a *Chronic Affection*, and usually arises from a torpid or congestive state of that important organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the disease is owing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which conveys the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick tenacious slime or mucous, and sometimes by gall-stones. The bile is then thrown back into the gall-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empties itself into the large vein of the left shoulder, near its junction with the veins of the head and neck, and thence the bile is conveyed to the heart and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile in this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it never was designed by nature, produces much evil, and often disastrous effects upon the health of the individual—because, for want of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested food, a complete separation never takes place between the chyle (the milky liquor which forms the blood) and those portions of the food designed by nature to be ejected from the bowels—for the bile, when present, purifies and separates the healthy from the unhealthy portions, in the same manner that isinglass or white of eggs separate wine or cider from their impurities—and, consequently, the very fountain of life is vitiated and corrupted. Costiveness prevails—or alternately costiveness or diarrhœa—wind in the stomach and bowels, and the patient is often annoyed with worms, and frequently with the piles. The coarse particles of the bile thus mixed with the blood, more or less obstruct the pores of the skin and small blood-vessels, and hence give rise to various diseases of the skin, such as erysipelas, eczema, itchings, small watery vessels, blotchess tumors, pimples, scurfiness, boils, sore eyes, sores and ulcers of various kinds. The skin is more or less yellow, and (when the disease is of long standing,) often very *dark*, and has a disagreeable, *dirty, greasy* appearance, and sometimes there is a perfect jaundice. The *white* of the *eyes* also has a *green* or *yellow* tinge.
MORE OR LESS bile is strained from the blood in its passage through the kidneys, and, by its acrimony, produces pains in the back, and scalds and irritates all the urinary passages. Some days the passage of urine is profuse, and natural in appearance; at other times it is scanty, and the desire to evacuate is frequent and urgent. Sometimes the color is nearly white and milky, but usually it is high colored, red or yellow, with a rank, offensive odor and sometimes it is bloody.
The tongue is usually more or less coated with a brown scurf. There is irritation, and frequently chronic inflammation of the inner surface of the stomach and bowels, with a tenderness on pressure, and a soreness along the lower edge of the ribs.
SOMETIMES THERE IS A LOATHING of food, and at other times there is a voracious appetite. There is often a feeling of chilliness, and coldness of the feet and knees, and along the inside of the thighs—sour or bitter eructations, and sometimes a spitting or throwing up of the food after eating.
There is a feeling of oppression across the stomach and chest, as if pressed down by a weight; troublesome and often frightful dreams, low spirits, langnor, want of energy, melancholy restlessness and discontentedness, dreaminess of mind—timorousness and a great deal of trouble, and a disposition to magnify everything, sometimes great watchfullness and an inability to sleep—at others great drowsiness, weariness, and disinclination to motion.
AT TIMES THE FACE is flushed, with more or less fever, especially at night or in the afternoon. Sometimes violent colics, and wandering pains in various parts of the body. Frequently there is a short hacking cough, with a dryness of the throat, and sometimes a very severe, dry, and hard cough, which is often mistaken for consumption. This cough often commences in the latter part of the night or early in the morning, and lasts for hours, frequently producing nausea and vomiting. If there be any expectoration, it is a tough, ropy, tenacious phlegm, which adheres to everything it touches. There are also frequently chronic pleurisy pains in various parts of the chest, which shift about from one part of the breast or side to the other. Sometimes abscesses form in the liver, and pressing upward on the lungs, produce constriction and cough, and it must be ejected by expectoration, or the patient is destroyed. Some persons are troubled with spasmodic twitches in various parts of the body, sometimes faintness and sighing, difficulty of breathing; reading or talking producing weariness. THERE IS A BEATING SENSATION near the pit of the stomach, with palpitation and fluttering of the heart; profusion of dandruff and loss of the hair; indeed, to sum up in a few words—a yellow, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, a yellow or green tinge of the white of the eyes, an aching pain across the kidneys and hips, with irritation or heat in discharging urine—a sensation of fullness or distension across the abdomen, with tenderness on pressure—lowness of spirits, symptoms, billious fevers, billious colics and billious diarrhœa and dysenteries, obstinate costiveness, intermittent and remittent fevers, jaundice, fever and agne, &c., all originate from the same cause—*a deranged state of the liver*. Violent remedies always do more harm than good; but, by a perseverig use of these pills, all that can be desired will be accomplished.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT is to give the patient, every night on going to bed, from two four Sanative pills; or enough of them to insure one and not more than two evacuations from the bowels next morning. The dose of the Pills can be increased or diminished at pleasure, so as to produce the above effect, and their use should be continued until a cure is completed; and also, at the same time give the Alterative three times a day according to the directions, unless there

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1.50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (8 lines)	50	75	1 00
Two " (16 ")	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three " (24 ")	1 50	2 00	2 50

One square, two weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
One square	2 50	4 00	7 00
Two "	4 00	6 00	10 00
Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column	14 00	25 00	40 00
Administrators and Executors Notices			1 75
Merchants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change			10 00
Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines with paper, per year			5 00

Communications of a political character or individual interest will be charged according to the above rates.
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.
Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.
Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square.

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — BANKS, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE SPOTSWOOD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. EBERENFELD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SIMMONDS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL KEPHART, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TUIGG, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———, Pastor. —Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train	East arrives	9,35 P.M.,	leaves	9,55 P.M.
"	West "	8,20 A.M.,	"	8,40 A.M.
Fast "	East "	7,40 A.M.,	"	7,55 A.M.
" "	West "	8,55 P.M.,	"	9,10 P.M.
Mail "	East "	11,50 A.M.,	"	12,05 P.M.
" "	West "	3,15 P.M.,	"	3,30 P.M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Fast Line and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Mail train and Johnstown Accommodation East and West, Express West, and with Local Freights.

MNOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way		7 20 A.M.
Western Way		8 00 "
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A.M. &	3 00 P.M.
Western Through		7 00 P.M.
Eastern Through		7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.30 A.M. &	11 40 A.M.
Western Through		7 40 A.M.
Eastern Through		9 20 "
Western Way		11 50 A.M.
Eastern Way		3 15 P.M.

OFFICE HOURS.—During the week, from 6 45 A.M. till 7 00 P.M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A.M.
GEO. W. PATTON P.M.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189, R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Ell Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, N. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodamer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. [illegible], Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia [illegible] door North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona. [illegible] per term ($5 invariably in advance) for instruction either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, or Organ. Mrs. B. has had the advantage of a first-class European musical education, and is known to be a competent teacher.
No Charge for the use of the instrument or for instruction in vocal music.
Altoona, Feb 20, 1862.–3 mos.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. [illegible]BAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.–tf.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1–tf.] KESSLER'S

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH,
A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER.
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,
And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who use it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with
A BAD BREATH
should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH
can be procured.
Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.
Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.
Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
A liberal discount made to Dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O S Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH POWDER.
This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.
☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder
is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
A liberal discount made to Dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kesale

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,
FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.
It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.
Parents can believe themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops
in the house.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.
A liberal discount made to Dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Neuralgia Plasters,
FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA,
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.
They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders
never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.
Nov. 21, 1861–1y.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT HILEMAN'S.
THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Bereges, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.
Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.
GROCERIES.
Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.
Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.
☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.
Oct. 10, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

HELLO! THIS WAY, NEIGHBOR?
NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS
AT OLD PRICES.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little lower than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.
ALL COTTON GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines, all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cloths, Canestoga and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all-wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinets all-wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.
Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.
GROCERIES. Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.
October 3d, 1861. J. A. SPRANKLE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
AT JESSE SMITH'S.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his
FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

Hats & Caps.
His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.
☞ *Store in Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

CAMPBELL'S
SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR
NEWSPAPER PRESS.
FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of
SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.
on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.
Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.
I have lasted a specimen down on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.
Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for this bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.
THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.
You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address
J. CAMPBELL,
No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.
Sept. 19, 1861.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.
PROF. JOHN MILLER, PRINCIPAL.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.
TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.
For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek..... $12 50
For German or French..... 5 00
For Music..... 5 00
☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.
REFERENCES:
J. B. LUDEN, M. D., Huntingdon.
JNO. MCCULLOCH, M. D., "
H. T. COFFEY, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. CHRIST, Birmingham.
Rev. THOMAS STEVENSON, Tyrone City.
JACOB BURLEY, "
C. GUYER, "
W. BURLEY, "
M. H. JOLLY, "
Altoona, May 9th, 1861–1y*

WM. S. BITTNER,
Dental Surgeon,
OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.
Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.
$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.
J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 7, 1861.–6 mos.

J. G. AIDLUM,
Notary Public,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at
1–tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expediciously executed at this office.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.
R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair County.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,
OVER 1,400 MORE
of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.
The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.
The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.
Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861–tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE
AND
THE HEROES OF WAR.
E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as
BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,
in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.
Scenes of the War for the Union,
are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,
ALSO,
Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*
OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.
These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.
We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and, perhaps in the world.
CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Aug8–1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING
WASHING MACHINE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of
Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,
are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.
This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.
Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:
1*st*. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.
2*d*. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.
3*rd*. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.
4*th*. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.
McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.
JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. MCAULEY.
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.
D. W. A. BELFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
VIRGINIA STREET, OPPOSITE JAGGARD'S STORE.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, the largest assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR
GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR,
that has ever been offered to the citizens of Altoona. An examination of my stock will be sufficient to convince any one that I can supply the wants of the community in this line.
☞ I am also prepared to MAKE UP work on the shortest notice, and IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION. I feel confident that I can give
AS NEAT AND PERFECT A FIT
as can be had outside of the very best establishments in the cities.
I invite an inspection of my goods and work, knowing that they will speak better for me than anything I could say in an advertisement.
Altoona, Nov. 23, 1861–tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.
I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.
Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.
Altoona, May 27, 1859.–1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,
BANKERS,
(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")
DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.
Feb. 3d, 1859.

S. M. WOODKOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.
Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.
Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.
Sept. 6, 1860.–tf.

COAL.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.
☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.
July 25, 1861.–tf.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by
1–tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at
M'CORMICK'S STORE,
IN THE OLD PLACE.
WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found, upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said,) that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people, as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.
We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C., to make up the full
FAMILY GROCERY.
Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket.
Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &C., &C., &C.*
And as to
DRY GOODS,
our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—*"Quick Sales and Small Profits."*
[Oct. 31, '61–tf.] OLD STAND, North Ward.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!
Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.
Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheap est portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate
1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.
These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.
The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.
We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.
Aug. 15, 1858–tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,
The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:
Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.
Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.
Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.
Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.
Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.
Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.
Altoona, May 25–3m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
SPOUTING, &C.
RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he intends constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.
He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*
He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'
IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,
an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.
☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859–1y

GROCERY, PROVISION
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,
and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.
Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.
I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.
July 12, 1861–tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!
The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTING,
material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neckties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.
All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.
Nov. 1, 1859–tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,
which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.
Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.
Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!
The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.
☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. MCKENNEY,
OREAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.
July 14, 1859.–tf
REFERENCES:
Rev. A. B. CLARK, Altoona, Pa.
WM. M. LLOYD & CO., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
MCCRUM & DERN, Editors, "
THOS. A. SCOTT, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. MCMURTRIE, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.
D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*
Jan. 27, '59–tf

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by
Oct. 15–tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

HUTTER'S
STATE CAPITOL
Book Bindery,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.
No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.
This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Tri-annual and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.
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